





Saturday Morning, October 5, 1866

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be rendered monthly, or supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates, and no exception will be made to this rule.

THE COLONIST & CHRONICLE IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COLONY THAT RECEIVES TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

The Chamber of Commerce Reply.

The question has been asked what has Governor Seymour written or said disparagingly of Victoria, that he should merit the harsh terms recently applied to him? Let all such enquirers invest fifty cents in the purchase of the able, elaborate, and carefully compiled reply published by the Chamber of Commerce, and he will not only find the question clearly answered, but he will moreover be certain, by the production of facts and figures beyond refutation, the extent of the reliance that can be sometimes placed even upon the official despatches of so high a dignitary as a Colonial Governor. We regret under existing circumstances the necessity that calls for such an exposure; but the Chamber felt in duty bound to clear itself of the imputations cast upon the honor and veracity of its members, as well as to protect the interests of the Island; and in replying to some of the assertions of Governor Seymour, it is creditable to the Committee of the Chamber who framed the rejoinder, that it has adhered to the intention expressed in the preamble of confining the report to a "clear, business-like statement of facts, and avoiding the use of any expressions which might tend to increase the irritation which the tone of the despatch of March, '65, is so calculated to provoke." After expressing its regret that Governor Seymour did not scruple to broadly accuse the Chamber of Commerce of looseness and carelessness in dealing with facts and a deviation from the strict paths of truth, the reply proceeds to justify the bona fides of the original report issued by the Chamber on the Union question, and to prove the partial spirit with which it had been dealt by Mr. Seymour by taking the despatch and report side by side and exposing the fallacies of the former by justifying the statements of the latter. The first point raised is in regard to the harbors of Victoria and Esquimalt, and the reply shows clearly that both by local enactments and mercantile usage the free port of Victoria had always been held to embrace the harbors of Victoria and Esquimalt. The Chamber so coupled them together and spoke of them as one port; the committee, therefore, could only see in the fact of Mr. Seymour eliminating Esquimalt, and then seeking to attribute to them an intention of investing Victoria Harbor with capacities which it is known not to possess, a stretch of hostile criticism hardly to be looked for in an official document purporting to emanate from an impartial authority. Returns are here furnished of the shipping, and import and export trade, for several years past of Victoria, to show that the harbor had been thus far and still was equal to the demands of commerce on its capacity, also returns of vessels that have discharged at Esquimalt, and the relative merits of the two harbors are then gone into in detail. It is shown that Mr. Seymour omitted portions of Capt. Richards' notice of Victoria harbor that tended to qualify his ill-natured reflections of its utter incapacity for sea-going vessels. Of ships of that description in but two cases had any claim been made on the underwriters for damage sustained in the harbor, viz: the Sea Snake and Envoy, in the former case from attempting to enter without a pilot; and the whole of the ships drawing from 8 to 17 feet of water that had entered the harbor between the years 1862-5 numbering 4,903 vessels, representing a tonnage of 728,311 tons, discharged their cargoes safely on the wharves. The number of sea going vessels that entered and discharged whole or part cargoes in Esquimalt harbor from 1862 was 18. The absurd statement of the grounding of the Leviathan while entering Victoria harbor which Mr. Seymour adds by way of personal testimony to the "fact that was shared by a large percentage of small vessels as well as large is thus disposed of. "Experience of this character has its value as evincing the animus with which it must be recited. The steamer is the Leviathan, a small screw boat of 20 tons, supported by we are informed by the public revenue of British Columbia for the convenience of the Governor. She is manned by one engineer, and is generally steered and navigated by amateurs. We submit that a canoe under similar circumstances might be run aground in Esquimalt harbor. A reference to the list appended of shipping, and their draught of water, will be sufficient to indicate the flippancy of Mr. Seymour's reference to personal exposure,

which we dismiss as unworthy of further comment." In quoting from Capt. Richards sailing directions, wherein it is alleged "in the harbor the space is so confined and tortuous that a long ship has great difficulty in making the necessary turn; a large percentage of vessels therefore, small as well as large, constantly run aground from these causes." Mr. Seymour ends the sentence with a period, omitting the following concluding words: "Or from trying to enter at an improper time of tide, or from neglecting to take a pilot." He also studiously avoids the next sentence, "Such accidents, however, are seldom attended with more than delay and inconvenience, as the shoalest and most intricate part of the passage is sheltered. When within, the port is perfectly land-locked, and vessels may lie in from 14 to 18 feet at low water, but the harbor accommodation is limited." These addenda materially lessen if they do not altogether destroy the force of the inference sought to be drawn as to the utter incapacity of Victoria harbor for sea-going vessels. The question of the town site is next taken up, and the reasons are conclusively given why the merchants had no choice in the selection of the site for the Capital. The Committee point out the facilities that exist whenever the increase of tonnage may require it, for connecting the two harbors by rail, a line for which has already been surveyed and would have been completed by English capital, had not the undertaking been defeated by the local interests of landholders, and they conclude the subject in the following words: "Together they form a Port, with convenient and capacious harbors, approachable at all times by night or day, for sea-going ships of any burthen. The natural deficiencies of Victoria, being provided for by the close proximity of Esquimalt, both harbors, as we have already shown, being comprised in the Port of Victoria." The navigation of Fraser River forms the next matter for discussion, but of this we shall speak at a future day.

Traitors and their Leader.

Editors COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—Seeing in Saturday's paper that there was to be a public meeting held in the Theatre, for the purpose of testing our condition, a great number of citizens attended, myself among the many. I did expect to hear some good sense spoken; a fair and impartial hearing of both sides of the question, without bickering, without claptrap, without abuse, and under all circumstances, without advantage being taken of the occasion to make political capital for the next election. As Mr. McClure observes, it was a disorganized meeting, and after half an hour's fooling, chaff, cat-calls, &c., no responsible man could be found to act as president. At last a venerable looking man went on the stage, and his first appearance fully proved that he would have been more at home in his bed, than in the theatre. He was Mr. Willis Bond. The next to appear was Mr. Willis Bond. This gentleman was not allowed a fair hearing. Then McClure was loudly called for and without much coaxing responded to the call of his own clique. I then expected to hear some sense talked for improvement, and some propositions, some for reciprocity of the United States, or a cheap form of government—being very popular, were unanimously carried; but a fair chance was not allowed to others, unless of the McClure party. The gentleman in a doubtful tone, told us of our business falling off and of our rapidly decreasing population; but he did not tell us the cause of the same. He did not tell us, that in the first place it was the wilful misrepresentations made both in England and elsewhere, whereby thousands came here to be deceived. He did not tell us that it was the political demagogues who have brought us to our position, to the contempt of our neighbors. McClure did not tell us who were the English for the purpose of advocating the removal of Sir James Douglas as Governor, thereby doing away with cheap government and disuniting the two colonies; and after (in the most abject manner) asking the Home Government to unite us with British Columbia—under no terms. The demagogues obtained what they ask for, received Union on their own terms—and I must say it is a bitter pill to swallow. The gentleman also forgot to inform us that, through these misrepresentations, we have lost credit in all communities. California will only sell to the Victoria market for such (with some few exceptions) large investments that were here are withdrawn, mercantile houses are closing every day, families are leaving by every steamer. I might go on in the same strain for an hour longer, but the facts speak for themselves. McClure is out of office, and he is endeavoring to make political capital out of misfortune. He, however, does not say, as he bury the hatchet, but beware, men of Victoria, do not be gulled; do not allow yourself to be made tools of; if we have only a few members to send to the Council, be sure that they are men of worth and standing; be sure that they are not political demagogues; be sure that they are men of sense—men who are not working merely to get some fat pocket in the next Assembly who will sell you for want of support; and I would ask you how you can expect that a man who is so unsuccessful in his own affairs should be able to do you justice as a legislator? The danger of sending a demagogue to represent you was fully proved at the meeting. McClure called the meeting through his paper; in his paper of Sunday next shamefully misrepresented what took place at the meeting. It is a fact, that neither Mr. Alston, Mr. Watson, nor Capt. Stamp, could get a hearing. The simple facts are, McClure is getting unpopular, and is endeavoring to make political capital; hence his two popular resolutions, which were mere leaders. His next move was "Annexation." If this was accepted to get. If we are dissatisfied with our position, let us petition the Home Government for those rights and privileges which we have a right to expect as Englishmen;

but even if these are granted, you will find that they will not suit McClure, (his resolution to the contrary notwithstanding.) There is not sufficient clap-trap about it. He would lead you to believe that he is actually necessary to your welfare; but the good sense of the people will see through the flimsy artifice. Trusting that the people of Victoria will consider well the proposed scheme prior to taking action thereon, I remain,

ANTI-ANNEXATION.

The Treason Meeting.

Editors COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—The recent treasonable attempt to sow the seeds of dissension amongst our small community has failed with Englishmen; but there are others who do not so well understand how little chance of success there is of anything like success. There are foreigners of respectability and standing, who, at the recent treasonable meeting on Saturday evening last, encouraged and countenanced the Fenians and Traitors.

It is not this meeting or the treasonable expressions made by those there, that we need concern about. Nothing but a feeling of compassion for the editor of the Telegraph should exist in the minds of respectable men; he is nothing more than a little loony; but his friend and main support, "Monitor," is a far more cunning and dangerous man. It is against this man and the members of the late political Club, who have brought shame and injury on the people of this Island, that I warn the electors to beware. They are sowing the seeds of treason. Let all right-minded Britons use every exertion and influence to keep such characters out of the Council of the United Colonies. Do not again give them a chance of doing so further mischief. Their object is to create and foster discontent—no Governor can ever satisfy them.

I ask any man of common sense what good object can possibly be attained by the irritating if not treasonable course pursued by the Telegraph newspaper? The editor uses every means to sow the seeds of dissension amongst our small community. He tells you that Great Britain never refuses to allow any of her Colonies to separate from her if they desire it. If his purpose was honest, he would name the Colony that at the request of the people had so separated from the Mother Country. If he does, it is a part of the History of England that I never heard of. He told that one of his friends, the late Chairman of Saturday night—states that at the request of the Greeks England handed Malta over to them. Mr. Editor, you may suppose this a joke, but I assure you it was so stated in very angry earnest. It is probable that this would be the case of the Colony meant the Ionian Islands; and I think it equally likely that the grand agitator of the treasonable loach also hangs his hat on the same rotten peg. It is well known to every schoolboy that these Islands were never Colonies of Great Britain, but only held by her under a protectorate established at the close of the Peninsula war.

I should much like to know if the treasonable projects of this precious scheme, which to hand over British Columbia to the Americans as well as Vancouver Island? Not a hair of the world to be gobbled up at one mouthful by Fenians and Traitors. Whatever their intention may be, they have not yet ventured on the whole hog. If there was no other objection to this nice bit of treachery, it is likely that Great Britain will part with her only possession in the Pacific and at the same time the only highway to the gates of British Columbia? I have been told that this sort of agitation will obtain the redress of our grievances. I know of no grievance that has not been brought on by such men as he who presided at the last meeting on Saturday night. People of Vancouver Island! when the time arrives, beware of such men! show that you know them by excluding them from the councils of your country. Such men as McClure, having nothing to lose, have no interest in the country. You who have, do your duty!

Public Documents.

Editors COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—I trust that you will give me space in your columns to draw the attention of Government to the necessity of removing the Records of the Courts of British Columbia to the more secure place of deposit within the Supreme Court Building at Victoria. The absence of sufficient protection to those records, which materially affect the interests of a large portion of our population, has heretofore caused some uneasiness in the minds of those immediately concerned. And, now that the Colonies are one, there should be no difference of opinion in selecting the place of deposit which offers the best possible protection to our public documents—that being, all will admit—immediately within range of the Suteja's guns.

The Lumber Question.

Editors COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—I have no objection to Mr. Harcourt's notice of lumber; but the statement he recently made (not being correct) can do no good. It does not require a practical man to discover that a foot of timber—whether heavy or light—must necessarily occupy the same space. The matter of storage is quite another thing. "John Jay" might have been better suited on one occasion and well stored out another, which would easily make all the difference claimed by Mr. Harcourt, and with which the quality of the lumber had nothing to do.

LUMBERMAN.

A Lady Accidentally Killed by Her Husband.

[From the St. Paul Press, August 22.] About three months ago M. A. Hawkes, a native of Marblehead, Massachusetts, but lately of Chicago, came to St. Paul for the benefit of his health, and since then has been stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. Some three weeks since Mrs. Hawkes came to the city to join her husband, who anxiously waited her coming, and to whom he was devotedly attached. During the three weeks past the husband and wife, who have been married eight or ten months, were, as he stated to a friend, really spending their time together. Together they visited the lake, and wherever the husband went the wife accompanied him, and every evening was spent in her company. Such is the uniform testimony of all who were intimate with Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes, and whose conduct and reputation have been entirely beyond the shadow of reproach. Yesterday morning the husband and wife went down to breakfast at the Mansion House in their usual good spirits. After returning to their room, Hawkes took out one of two pistols which he possessed, and began to clean and oil it, his wife, in the meantime, seated in a rocking chair, was engaged in sewing. The door of the servant entered the room, and out of the door during the time, and having adjusted the furniture, she had returned with a pitcher of water, and was standing in the corner a few feet from the chair occupied by Mrs. Hawkes, when she heard the report of the pistol, and looking round, saw the lady leap from her seat, exclaiming, "Oh, my God!" and then dropped upon the carpet, weltering in her life blood and expired. The husband, when he realized the terrible calamity that had befallen him, was overcome with grief and anguish, and in the midst of his unutterable woe, nearly lost his reason, and he could with difficulty be restrained from adding a suicide to the fearful drama.

An Irish lover remarked that it is a great pleasure to be alone, especially when your "sweetheart is wild you."

He who sets up a carriage at the suggestion of his vanity, generally sets it down at the suggestion of his credulity.

SHARP COLLOQUY.—Young lady sweeping the street with a trail two yards long. A young man stepped upon it, partly tearing it from the waist. She turned upon him and said: "Sir, you are a rowdy." He retorted, "Madame, you are a cowdy." "If you were a man I would thrash you," said she. "If you were pretty I would kiss you," said he. "This is insufferable," said the lady, gathering up her pelvis and turning away. "That is true," he replied, "whether your remark applies to yourself, your dress or the weather."

A school in Massachusetts was under examination, when one of the examiners said: "If I had a mince-pie, and should give half the pie myself, what would there be left?" There was a profound study among the scholars, but finally one laid up his hand as a signal that he was ready to answer. "Well sir, what will there be left? Speak out loud, so that all can hear you," said the examiner. "The plate," said the hopeful fellow.

Though men boast of holding the reins, the women generally tell them which way they must drive.

New Advertisements.

RAFFLE. A LADY'S SEWING MACHINE. (Whichever of Wilson, Murray, & Co. will be raffled for this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the "Union," corner of Union and Langley streets.

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO WAREY'S

CELEBRATED

York Bacon

EX ROYAL TAR.

WILSON & MURRAY,

FAMILY GROCERS,

603 1m Fort Street.

NO FICE.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF

Messrs. STUART & KREMLER will be held at the

Club of Commerce Rooms on Monday, Oct. 5th, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

J. R. STEWART, EDGAR MARTIN, Trustees.

For Sale.

THE BILLIARD TABLES

AND

FIXTURES OF THE ST. NICHOLAS

BILLIARD SALOON,

Government St.

CONSISTING OF FIVE SUPERIOR

English Billiard Tables, Looking Glasses, Chandeliers, and Fixtures, &c., all in complete order; as per

list of prices, which will be sent on application to the

Hotel. Saloon can be leased on moderate terms.

Apply to the undersigned.

Or to MESSRS. DRAKE & JACKSON, Solicitors for Lemley Franklin

Government Street.

To be Sold—A Bargain

THE SIX YEARS' LEASE AND BUILD

ings of two "EASTERN" SEWING MACHINES, in a room of 220 a

month, ground rent \$13, the other occupied by the

owner, who is about to leave for Europe. This building is

very substantial and a chance is offered to any one

wish to go into business or make an investment.

Apply to

MRS. FICKLES, Albion House, Fort Street.

NOTICE.

BY A DEED DATED 25TH SEPT. A.D.

1866, notice is hereby given that William Pickett, trading

at Victoria, V.I., under the style and firm of Pickett &

Co., Merchants, has made an assignment of his Estate

and Effects, to William Robert Haynes Adamson, of Victoria,

V.I., Merchant, as administrator, to be applied to by any

creditor of the said firm, in the manner as if he had at the date thereof,

been duly adjudged a bankrupt.

Witness—Geo. Parker, Solicitor, Government Street, Victoria, V.I., Oct. 5th, 1866.

W. R. ADAMSON, Assignee.

WITNESSES—Geo. Parker, Solicitor, Government Street, Victoria, V.I., Oct. 5th, 1866.

NEW GOODS

Ex "Royal Tar,"

THOS. WILSON & CO.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR NEW

WINTER GOODS.

Just arrived by Royal Tar from London, consisting of

FLANNELS—Welsh—Twilled Saxony

Plain and Fancy Colors

DITTO—Canton—White and Un-

bleached

BLANKETS—All sizes

BALMORAL SKIRTS

FRENCH MERINOS—In all colors

ALSO

Hoyles' Prints, Horrockses' Long Cloths,

Linen and Cotton Ticks, Sheetings,

Quilts, Drugget Squares, Green Balze,

Hollands, American Leather Cloth,

AND

A general assortment of Goods suitable

for the Autumn and Winter.

THOS. WILSON & CO.,

Masonic Building,

Government Street.

EX ROYAL TAR.

BEST LONDON SOAP

50lb BOXES.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Fruits,

&c.

Fry & Son's Chocolate, Cocoa, &c.

New Scotch Oatmeal in tins of 25lb.

each.

WILSON & MURRAY,

FORT STREET.

New Advertisements.

CHAM PAGNE

Napoleon's Cabinet

—AND—

BOUCHE.

WE HAVE APPOINTED MESSRS. GRELLEY & FITZGERALD, of Victoria, our

SOLE AGENTS

For Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

Of our above named Wines.

BOUCHE FILS & Co.,

at Mareuil-sur-Ais, Champagne, France.

Salmon

Barrels.

1000 NEW SPRUCE BARRELS—

hoops—22-gallon casks, with iron

scill JAMON, GREEN & RHODES

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL ONLY

accept COUN for RENT as well as for other pay-

ments to be made to me.

Victoria, Oct. 1st, 1866.

LD LOWENBERG.

THE

English & French Languages

GRAMMATICALLY AND COLLO

qually taught, in classes or private lessons.

By M. J. L. LAFRANCA, late of the College School, Victoria.

209, M. J. L. Lafranca sent price programme av. 2025

DR. COOL

DENTIST,

WILL RETURN TO VICTORIA ABOUT

the 1st of November next, and will visit

the various parts of the Island.

Sept. 20th, 1866

Jesse Cowper,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Boots & Shoes

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

Yates St., opp. W. L. Farg & Co.'s.

At the Old Stand of Webster & Co.

is prepared to supply the wants of the

Public in his line.

THE LATEST STYLES

Received by every arrival from Eng-

land and San Francisco

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LONDON HOUSE,

SEPTEMBER, 1866.

By "Royal Tar" and Late Express,

We have received large additions to our Extensive Stock,

WHICH COMPRISES:

Linen Drapery, Silk, Mercer, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' Under-

clothing, Mantles, Laces and Fancy Goods. And a

beautiful Selection of MILLINERY.

This Department being now under the direction of a First Class FRENCH MILLINER, who arrived from

Europe on the last boat.

J. H. TURNER & Co.,

Agent for Alexandre's Gloves.

Card of Thanks

TO THE PRESENT MANAGERS OF

The Bank of British Columbia, for the prompt

and liberal manner with which they have finally

settled the suit which the former Manager, J. D.

Walker, commenced against me before his depar-

ture, and in which the public have taken so much

interest.

The merits of the case were: That I was guaran-

tee to the Bank for an amount of \$4000. The Bank

gave to the parties for whom I was guarantee, an

extra credit of \$4,000 and took during my absence

a Mortgage or Bill of Sale from them on all their

property, security, to themselves and me the amount







